

In Woman's Realm

Fall Modes Show a Conservative and Beautifully Tailored Suit That is Becoming to Both Slender and Stout Figures—Slips of Satin and Taffeta to Be Worn Under Sheer Frocks of Midsummer Wardrobe.



SERGE STREET SUIT FOR FALL.

The first of the new ready-made suits for fall are making their appearance before "the trade." That is, merchants throughout the country are looking over the sample lines of manufacturers. So far there is little change in the lines of street suits from those of the passing season. Many of the new models show an increased length of skirt, and coats also are somewhat longer. The inspiration of many smart models appears to come from the Russian blouse—and this is a matter for gratitude.

In the conservative and beautifully tailored suit shown above, a model has been evolved that is becoming to both slender and stout figures. The coat is neatly adjusted over the shoulders and vague in fit about the waistline with a full and long pelum. A very clever management of the underarm portion gives a trim look to the figure. The sleeves are plain and long. The skirt is plain with overlapped seam at the front and plait at each side. It is strictly tailored with faultless machine stitching as a finish. In harmony with it are the plain belt at back and front of the waistline and the large bone buttons that fasten the coat. Smaller buttons of the same kind are set in a row of four on each cuff.

Serge is the favorite material for fall suits although the other standard weaves of cloth are not neglected. Except for the velvet turn-over on the collar it is the only fabric used in the suit shown. There is a surmise that skirts may be narrower as the season grows older, but no one

fullness is managed in the shaping rather than by gathers. These flounces are edged with embroidery or lace and joined to the petticoat with wide banding in the usual way. The banding carries the indispensable ribbon which has come to stay and adds so much of charm to the lingerie of today.

Underneath the flounces the bottom of the petticoat is finished with a plain or scalloped ruffle or with lace insertions and edgings. They are gathered over a tape at the waist. In finishing the flounce with lace the edge is cut in scallops and turned under in a very narrow hem which is stitched down over the lace edging as shown in the petticoat at the right. But where a scalloped embroidery is used the scallops are cut out, leaving a little of the plain material to turn under. This edge is then basted to the edge of the shaped flounce and stitched down, after which the flounce is trimmed away from under the scallops.

Julie Bottinelly

New Developments in Tucks.

Creepe and chiffon blouses being designed for the autumn openings are being tucked crosswise back and front and on the insides of the sleeves. This gives a becoming fullness across the bust and provides quite a novel outline for long sleeves.

Smart Riding Costumes.

Very smart women are wearing for riding, black and white checked trou-



PETTICOATS FOR SHEER FROCK.

knows. A conservative suit like that above need not concern itself in the matter.

There are slips of satin and taffeta—both washable—to be worn under the sheer frocks that form so important a part of the midsummer wardrobe. But many women prefer slips or petticoats of muslin, that are exquisitely clean and fresh-looking with each return from the laundry. They are thin enough to be cool and thick enough to provide sufficient covering. Sometimes a plain petticoat or slip of net is worn over them, if the frock is sheer enough to be transparent. This is merely by way of making an airy background for lingerie or other gauzy dresses.

The newest petticoats are cut moderately wide in three or four gores shaped so that there will be little fullness about the waist. They are finished with flounces not too much trimmed with embroidery or lace. In many of them, as in the two pictured above, the flounces are made of batiste, cambric, organdie or other thin cotton and shaped with a flare, so that their

sews with black coats, and occasionally one is seen in white trousers with a black and white shepherd's-plaid coat having a bright red vest.

Wide Fringes Used.

Fringe trimmed parasols are being shown among the new things for spring, the fringe being of silk or worsted, fully four inches wide and in matching or brilliantly contrasting colors.

Efficacious Massage.

Massage to be efficacious, must be gentle, firm, regular and accomplished with a rotary upward motion of the finger tips, except about the eyes. In middle life, massage must also be accomplished with a lump of ice.

Hot Weather Help.

Hand-painted fans are in vogue for the hot days. They are huge pointed affairs of dyed palm leaves, with a futuristic design of apples or flowers or birds or just plain futurism on the outside.

BRICK BUNGALOW OF NEAT DESIGN

As Attractive as When Made of Wood, and Less Expensive in Long Run.

ODD PORCH ROOF SUPPORT

Peculiar Method Adds Note of Distinction to the Front—Living Room Designed to Be Pleasant Both Day and Evening.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 137 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The value of brick as a building material has been established and, during recent years, a great deal has been done to promote the possibilities of beauty in this type of construction. Decorative brick of many tints blended together to produce a pleasing effect when used in the construction of the proper kind of a house may now be obtained in almost any brickyard. The various color schemes used are greatly aided by the effect produced in roughening the surface of the brick. A very soft-appearing finish may be obtained, the old, monotonous, flat colored walls of the earlier brick houses being no longer a necessity in brick construction.

The original bungalow idea seemed to imply the use of some form of distinctive wooden siding, but this idea has long since passed out of existence and the modern bungalow is just as attractive with a permanent type of construction and a great deal less expensive in the long run. In fact,

manent material when once they have tried the long-lived construction.

A five-room bungalow which has many distinctive features in addition to its permanency is illustrated here. The white trim of the woodwork furnished a good contrast to the brick and its maintenance will require the expenditure of very little money and energy. The peculiar method of porch roof support adds a note of distinction to the front of the house which is carried out to greater degree by the exceptional expanse of wall taken up by windows. The porch has a low rail around it except at the corners, where solid brick columns run higher up to receive the wooden columns and braces of the roof support. The concrete floor of the porch is drained through two unique little arched openings on either side of the steps. The broad expanse of roof is broken by a low dormer placed in the center with three paneled windows running nearly across the front of it.

The arrangement of rooms is very convenient and a great many special devices are employed to make the home as cozy and inviting as possible. A very useful little reception hall is entered from the front porch. This hall has a seat built into the end to the left of the door. At one end of this seat a closet is provided for wraps. A large window at the other end of the seat allows plenty of light to enter. A cased opening leads into a hallway which is really a part of the living room.

One end of the living room is taken up across its entire length by a massive brick fireplace and mantel on either side of which is a built-in bookcase set beneath a small window. The front wall of the living room is practically all given up to the large window seen from the street. This room is large enough to permit the use of some carefully selected furniture which will harmonize with the fireplace and other architectural details of the room. With proper wall finish and furniture the living room should be very pleasant both during the day and throughout the evening. Living rooms are quite often especially attractive at night with a fireplace grate covered with glowing coals, but during the day the pleasing effect is lost because of insufficient light or light directed into



Pretty Five-Room Bungalow of Brick.

there are a great many bungalow designs which would entirely lose their charm if not dressed in an exterior finish of brickwork. Further than the pleasing appearance which is obtained when the house is just finished, the fact that this appearance will remain a permanent part of the house for an indefinitely long time with very little attention being paid to it, is an assurance which means a great deal to its owner. This is one of the greatest recommendations which brick used for house construction can find. When once properly laid a brick wall is a finished and permanent structure in itself, without anything being added to it. The owner of a little bungalow built of brick does not have to think

the wrong part of the room. The living room of this little brick bungalow is sure to be inviting at all times.

A colonnade and cased opening is built between the living room and the dining room. The latter is a pleasant square room fitted with a buffet set into a nook in the center wall of the building. A swinging door leads to the kitchen, which is a special feature of this house. The outside wall of the kitchen has a bench built along its entire length with the sink placed directly below the two windows. Two cases are set into the corners at either end of this bench. Across the room is the cupboard in one corner and the stove in the other. This kitchen is so well arranged that no pantry is necessary. The refrigerator is placed in the rear entry where it is easily reached, being only a step from the rear door. A storage room is provided which is entered from the rear entry. Stairs into the basement also lead from this room.

The other side of the house contains two bedrooms with a bath between them. Each bedroom has a large closet and is lighted with two windows. In the passage between the bedrooms is a linen closet. The bathroom is entered from this passage. The bath is fitted out in accordance with modern practice.

A large storage space is furnished in the attic which is lighted through narrow paneled windows. The basement may also be used to advantage in furnishing a place for the various articles which accumulate in every house. The usual handy arrangement of basement rooms is furnished, supplying accommodations for the laundry, furnace, coal storage and vegetable storage. By the use of proper precautions in the construction of the walls and floor, the basement may be made dry, increasing its usefulness materially.

A home of this type is an investment in pleasure and comfort which will pay dividends during the life of its owner and still stand a welcome inheritance to the younger generation.

Force of Habit.

"How rapidly that member of the militia is going up in his command." "Yes; he was a blacksmith before he joined, so that may account for the way he is forging ahead."

Paradoxical Plight.

"What do you think those striking bakers are declaring?" "What?" "That they'll want bread before they'll knead it."

HISTORIC CRIMES and MYSTERIES



THE FATE OF THE FORGERS.

On Tuesday morning, March 7, 1775, Mr. Robert Perreau walked into the banking house of Drummond Brothers, at Charing Cross. He was greeted cordially by the bankers, for Mr. Perreau, although merely an apothecary, was a Napoleon among apothecaries, and was a welcome guest at the houses of the great. Within a week the bankers had seen him at Lord Egmont's and Lady Lytleton's. On the occasion Mr. Perreau was full of business.

Producing as security a bond for \$37,000, signed by William Adair, whose signature would be honored at any banking house, he asked for the loan of \$25,000.

The banking brothers scrutinized the document closely, and Henry Drummond said: "It doesn't look like the signature of Mr. Adair."

"It isn't the signature of William Adair," agreed Robert Drummond. "I have seen his signature a hundred times and know it as well as my own."

"There is no doubt about it," said he. "It is witnessed by Arthur Jones, his solicitor, and by Thomas Stark, his servant."

"It is an easy matter to settle," said Henry Drummond. "Let us go and see Mr. Adair. He is in town now."



"Standing Over Her With an Open Knife Until It Was Done."

If Perreau's heart sunk into his boots at this proposition he made no sign. He seemed quite willing, and announced that his coach was at the door. So he and the Drummond brothers climbed aboard and drove to the residence of Adair, the rich army agent. Arrived there, the Drummonds explained the business to Adair, who denounced the bond as a forgery the minute he set eyes upon it.

The Drummonds turned to Perreau and sternly asked him how he came into possession of the bond. "By this time the apothecary was uneasy, and a cold sweat was on his forehead. "Send for my sister-in-law," he stammered, "and she will explain."

The sister-in-law, known to society as Mrs. Daniel Perreau, was sent for and soon arrived, a dazzlingly beautiful creature. Although known throughout the town as the wife of Daniel, there never had been a marriage, and her true name was Caroline Rudd. The writers of the period describe her as the prettiest, wittiest and most captivating woman in London. She must have been charming, so many good judges of beauty praised her, but the numerous pictures of her still in existence are disappointing to those who have read the ecstatic descriptions.

Ushered into the Adair residence, the situation was explained to her, and she realized its gravity at once.

"I forged the bond," she said. The bankers didn't think that probable, or even possible, whereupon she asked for a pen and sheet of paper, and dashed off a duplicate of the signature on the bond. By this time Daniel Perreau had arrived, and also a constable, who had been sent for by the bankers. But the constable was sent away. Mrs. Rudd made such an impression upon the Drummonds that they consented to forget the whole occurrence, and the Perreus, with the woman who had saved them, drove away.

Had the Perreus let things rest there, they might have got out of their difficulties. But there were other forgeries afoot, and discovery of the truth might come at any time, so, in order to protect themselves, and arrange for

a goat, they went to Bowstreet and laid information against "the female forger." This cowardly attempt to protect themselves at the expense of the woman who had risked everything to save them, deprived them of public sympathy in the time to come, when they needed it most. The judges took the measure of Robert Perreau, and sent him as well as the woman to prison. The next day Daniel Perreau followed them. This Daniel was a great top, who cut a wide swath among the macaronis. He and Robert were twins, and greatly resembled each other in appearance, but Robert was a keen business man, a money maker, while Daniel was a wastrel. Both brothers were speculating in Exchange alley, and it was this that led them to forgery.

The story of what followed in the courts is too complicated to be detailed in a brief narrative. Mrs. Rudd, who had been the ally of the brothers, was infuriated by their treachery, and became their bitterest enemy. She testified that she did sign the bond, as she had confessed, but did it in fear of her life, Daniel standing over her with an open knife until it was done. She had committed other forgeries under similar conditions. These other forgeries began to turn up, and they totaled an enormous sum.

The public interest in the Perreau case was so great for a year that even the rebellion of the American colonies attracted comparatively little attention. The newspapers were full of the case, and every man who could charter a printing press was busy issuing broadsides. A certain Admiral Frankland, known as "Old Shiver-Me-Timbers," used up gallons of ink assailing Mrs. Rudd, and thereby created sympathy for her, which was the very thing he didn't want to do. And Mrs. Rudd had her champions among the great writers of the time.

In the course of time the Perreau brothers were brought to trial, and their guilt was so evident to the jury, when all the testimony was in, that they were convicted without the waste of a moment, and sentenced to death. Many people believed then, and many argue even at this late day, that the brothers were the dupes of the designing Mrs. Rudd, but this theory didn't appeal to the court.

Being convicted and sentenced, the Perreus were sent back to jail to await the outcome of the trial of Mrs. Rudd. The fact that she was brought to trial at all was the occasion of much

excited criticism at the time, for she had confessed under promise of immunity from punishment. But she appeared in the dock, "brilliant as ever," as Walpole said, and she conducted her own defense to such good purpose that she was acquitted. After her release James Boswell called upon her and had a pleasant talk, and Samuel Johnson said that he would have visited her, too, only that "nowadays everything gets into the newspapers."

Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1776, was bitter cold. The ground was covered with snow and a boisterous wind shrieked through the streets of London. Yet thousands of people shivered in the blast for hours that they might see the melancholy procession which presently set out for Tyburn. First there was a hurdle, on which two miserable cinders shivered as the rude contrivance bumped over the stones. Next followed a cart, in which George Lee, the boy highwayman, wearing a crimson coat and a cocked hat, endeavored to convince the populace, by his swaggering airs, that he rather enjoyed an untimely end. He was accompanied by two housebreakers, who wailed and wept all through the journey. Following the cart there was a steady mourning coach, in which sat the Perreau brothers.

The storm had grown worse when Tyburn was reached, so operations were hurried. Daniel and Robert embraced each other and spoke a few affectionate words, and their calm, heroic demeanor was talked of for many a day. They clasped hands on the scaffold, and their hands remained clasped until they were unconscious.

Their punishment, which was out of all proportion to their crime, gave the first impetus to the sentiment against capital punishment for such offenses as forgery and that sentiment led a few years later (though not the scaffold had claimed Dodd, Fauntleroy and other victims) to the repeal of brutal laws and the substitution of more humane ones.

Cheese for the Multitude. Wisconsin sends out a trailload of cheese every day of the year.